
SOLUTIONS

1. I usually take coffee but today I tea.
(1) take (2) will take (3) am taking (4) has taken
Ans. (3)
Sol. Present Continuous is being used to show an intention rather than a simple prediction for future.
2. My sister was cooking rice when the door bell
(1) was ringing (2) rang (3) had been rung (4) had been ringing
Ans. (2)
Sol. Simple Past Tense is being used to refer to an action that happened while some other action was in progress.
3. The trainbefore I reached the station.
(1) left (2) would have left (3) was leaving (4) had left
Ans. (4)
Sol. Usage of Past Perfect Tense
4. We shall sow the seeds in the field when it
(1) is raining (2) rains (3) will rain (4) rain
Ans. (2)
Sol. Usage of First Conditional
5. I my English Grammar course by next month.
(1) shall have finished (2) shall finish
(3) shall be finishing (4) shall have been finishing
Ans. (1)
Sol. Usage of Future Perfect Tense
6. The accident victims collapsed while they to nearby hospital.
(1) are being taken (2) was being taken (3) were being taken (4) were taken
Ans. (3)
Sol. Usage of Passive form of Past Continuous Tense
7. Nobody helped me in trouble.
Change into passive.
(1) I had not been helped in trouble (2) I was not being helped in trouble
(3) I will not have been helped in trouble (4) I was not helped in trouble
Ans. (4)
Sol. Simple Past Tense conversion of Active Voice to Passive Voice
8. My teacher said to me, "Work hard if you want to succeed".
Change into indirect speech :
(1) My teacher told me that I should work hard if I want to succeed.
(2) My teacher advised me to work hard if I wanted to succeed.
(3) My teacher advised me working hard if I wanted to succeed.
(4) My teacher told me that I had to work hard if I wanted to succeed.
Ans. (2)
Sol. Change of speech of an Imperative sentence from Direct to Indirect.
9. He said, "Let me take rest in your house."
Change into indirect speech :
(1) He requested to let him take rest in my house.
(2) He said that he should take rest in my house.
(3) He said that he should be allowed to take rest in his house.
(4) He told me to take rest in my house.
Ans. (1)
Sol. Change of speech of an Imperative sentence from Direct to Indirect. 'Let' here has been used as an ordinary verb meaning 'allow'; it is neither a proposal nor a suggestion.
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10. Everyone obey the rules of the road.
 (1) cannot (2) ought to (3) might (4) will
Ans. (2)
Sol. Modal of Duty/Obligation
11. The sky is overcast with dark clouds, it rain.
 (1) would (2) could (3) may (4) dare
Ans. (3)
Sol. Modal of Possibility.
12. He together with his friends a film.
 (1) is watching (2) are watching (3) watch (4) have watched
Ans. (1)
Sol. Subject Verb agreement- 'Together With' would count 'He' as a singular subject and it would thus take a Singular Verb.
13. The number of those who died in accident yesterday one thousand.
 (1) were (2) was (3) is (4) are
Ans. (1)
14. He met with a serious accident. There is hope of his recovery.
 (1) little (2) the little (3) any (4) some
Ans. (1)
Sol. 'Little' determiner conveys a negative meaning as required in the above context.
15. is known about the side effects of this medicine.
 (1) Nothing (2) A little (3) Few (4) Little
Ans. (4)
Sol. 'Little' determiner conveys a negative meaning as required in the above context.
16. My grandfather died heart attack last year.
 (1) from (2) by (3) of (4) for
Ans. (3)
17. I have been serving in this institution the last 20 years.
 (1) since (2) for (3) from (4) over
Ans. (2)
Sol. 'For' - Preposition of time duration.
18. The travellers knew the right path reached their destination.
 (1) whom (2) who (3) which (4) that
Ans. (2)
Sol. 'Who' Relative Pronoun.
19. You will succeed in the exam you work hard.
 (1) unless (2) until (3) since (4) if
Ans. (4)
Sol. 'If' - Type I Conditional / Conjunction gap filling.
20. He is too poor to continue his higher studies.
 Transform the sentence by using so that :
 (1) He is so poor that he cannot continue his higher studies.
 (2) He is very poor to continue his higher studies.
 (3) He is poor so he cannot continue his higher studies.
 (4) Being poor, he cannot continue his higher studies.
Ans. (1)
Sol. 'So that' fulfils cause-effect relationship.
21. The committee unanimous in its decision.
 (1) was (2) were (3) are (4) has been
Ans. (1)
Sol. Subject Verb agreement' - The Committee acting as a unified subject would take a Singular Verb.

22. The news from this front good.
 (1) are (2) is (3) were (4) have been
Ans. (2)
Sol. Subject Verb agreement - News takes a Singular Verb.
23.
 The correct order is
 (1) 5, 3, 2, 4, 1 (2) 1, 3, 5, 2, 4 (3) 2, 3, 1, 4, 5 (4) 5, 4, 1, 2, 3
Ans. (3)
Sol. Jumbled Up word - Proverb
24.
 The correct order is
 (1) 3, 2, 5, 4, 1 (2) 1, 4, 2, 3, 5 (3) 3, 4, 1, 2, 5 (4) 5, 4, 1, 3, 2
Ans. (1)
Sol. Jumbled up Sentence
25. He is working hard for the exam.
 Choose the correct tag question :
 (1) is he ? (2) isn't he ? (3) was he ? (4) has he been ?
Ans. (2)
Sol. Question tag ; Positive Statement takes a negative question tag. a single wolf
26. He did not give any information about the incident ? 1 / 1 2 / / 2 3 // 3 4 / / 4 5 // 5
 The correct tag question is
 (1) did he ? (2) had he ? (3) didn't he ? (4) hadn't he ?
Ans. (1)
Sol. Question tag ; Negative Statement takes a positive question tag.
27. His health due to excessive hard work.
 (1) broke in (2) broke into (3) broke up (4) broke down
Ans. (4)
Sol. Phrasal Verb : 'Broke down' means system/ discussion breaks down, it fails because there is problem.
28. He his uniform and went to school.
 (1) put down (2) put up (3) put on (4) put off.
Ans. (3)
Sol. Phrasal Verb : 'Put on' means to cover part of body with cloths.
29. A helicopter was hovering our village last night.
 (1) above (2) over (3) at (4) on
Ans. (2)
Sol. Verb 'hover' is followed by preposition 'over'.
30. He swam the river and reached the other end.
 (1) along (2) across (3) beside (4) under
Ans. (2)
Sol. Preposition 'across' signifies the movement from one end to the other.

31. He came from a remote village.

The correct question is

- (1) Where does he come from ? (2) Where did he come from ?
(3) Where has he come from ? (4) Where will he come from ?

Ans. (2)

Sol. Simple transformation of an Assertive sentence into Interrogative sentence.

32. Choose the correctly punctuated sentence :

- (1) Listen ! somebody is knocking at the door. (2) Listen, somebody is knocking at the door.
(3) Listen somebody is knocking, at the door (4) Listen somebody is, knocking at the door.

Ans. (1)

33. Choose the correctly punctuated sentence :

- (1) Why he came here is strange. (2) Why he came here is strange ?
(3) Why he came here, is stange ? (4) Why he came, here is strange.

Ans. (1)

Sol. An indirect question takes a comma and not a question mark as its punctuation.

34. He continued to dig the well the night fell.

- (1) until (2) because (3) when (4) than

Ans. (1)

Sol. Conjunction until signifies 'up to a time'.

35. The person you have appointed secretary is not dependable.

- (1) who (2) whose (3) whom (4) that

Ans. (3)

Sol. Relative Pronoun 'whom' is used in such cases.

36. A burglar broke into my house last Sunday.

broke into stands for

- (1) entered by force (2) collapsed
(3) ran (4) fell

Ans. (1)

Sol. Broke into takes the meaning entered by force.

37. He was too busy his ailing parents.

- (1) to attend (2) attend (3) attending (4) attends

Ans. (1)

38. He is very strong. He can defeat me.

Combine the two sentences :

- (1) He is strong enough to defeat me. (2) He is very strong so he can defeat me.
(3) He is strong and can defeat me. (4) He is very strong to defeat me.

Ans. (4)

39. I use your telephone please !

- (1) Will (2) May (3) Shall (4) Should

Ans. (2)

Sol. Modal of seeking permission.

40. You have strong fever. You see the doctor at once.

- (1) should (2) can (3) will (4) might

Ans. (1)

Sol. Modal of suggestion